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International Court of Justice

H3217 - 0002

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : 22 July 1948

I certify that Document Number L-111 was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA-630 in the Trial by the International Military Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

H3217-0003

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document L-111 No. USA-630 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Nuremberg, 6 July 1948

Paul Joosten

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

USA 630

CERTIFICATE

I, Carl R. Blumenstein, 1st Lt. AC, Chief , Field Branch, Documentation Division, do hereby certify that the documents known as: U S A Exhibits No.: 292 and 630 (also by the OCC designation as: L- 161 and 111 resp.) are reproductions of reports on interrogations which arrived at this office through normal established documentary channels as set forth in The Coogan Affidavit (U S A Exhibit No. 1) from the United Nations War Crimes Commission, London. To the best of my knowledge and belief the originals of these documents are to be found in the records and archives of the above mentioned commission, or in the offices of the Allied Military Commissions which performed the above mentioned interrogations.

As such, the above mentioned documents therefore fall under the category of Article 21, of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, which states in part : " .. shall also take judicial notice of official governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various allied countries for the investigation of war crimes.... ".

N urnberg, 8 May 1946

Carl R. Blumenstein

CARL R. BLUMENSTEIN,
1st Lt. , AC
Chief, Field Branch
Documentation Division

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Excerpt from telegraphic report by Ambassador Davies from Moscow, dated January 20, 1937, of conversation with Schacht.

A few hours before departure from Berlin I had most unusual visit with Schacht. It was expressly personal and specifically unofficial. Because of its unusual frankness and the explicitness and comprehensiveness of its character the writer concluded to forward information by cable.

Schacht expressed the greatest admiration for the extraordinary abilities and powers of President Roosevelt in domestic matters and expressed the hope that these powers might be used for the preservation and establishment of world peace. He stated the following; that the present condition of the German people was intolerable, desperate and unendurable; that he had been authorized by his Government to submit proposals to France and England which would (1) guarantee European peace; (2) secure present European international boundaries; (3) reduce armaments; (4) establish a new form of a workable League of Nations; (5) abolish sanctions with new machinery for joint administration; all based upon a colonial cession that would provide for Germany an outlet for population, source for foodstuffs, fats and raw materials; such cession of colonies to be by joint agreement of other powers and with colonies themselves; that France was surprisingly agreeable thereto in principle and suggested that France approach England; that England flatly rejected the proposal; that he had tried to secure opportunity for informal discussions with the English Foreign Office but the overture was rejected.

Schacht

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Schacht earnestly urged that some such feasible plan could be developed if discussions could be opened; and that if successful would relieve European war menace, relieve peoples of enormous expenditures for armament, restore free flow of international commerce, give outlet to thrift and natural abilities of his countrymen and change their present desperation into future hope; that resulting therefrom the present artificial barriers of international commerce would be broken down and revision of currency control and other reforms would automatically follow.

Schacht stated he hoped the President would call an international conference in Washington. To this the writer suggested that possibly the President would be indisposed to become entangled in these matters unless there was some assurance of success. Schacht suggested that the conference should not be called unless situation had been practically agreed upon in advance; that matter for discussions should be used only as ancillary to the general purpose and as a cap to the whole arrangement; that the conference if called should not be called an "economic conference" but a "peace congress" or some such words.

Writer stated that in frankness he should observe that while peace loving people of the world sympathized with the straits of the German people, that there was nevertheless apprehension arising out of past aggressive acts, speeches (Nuremberg) and other publications that militarism, regimentation, persecution of races and religions indicated not a spirit of peace but a lust for conquest and domination. Schacht earnestly, and I believe

sincerely

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sincerely, rejoined that these recent manifestations were simply an effort to restore the morale of the German people after years of disappointment as a democracy in its negotiations with powers for twelve years and "were the manifestations of the desperation and terrible plight of a people bottled up and being economically starved in a world of plenty." He intimated that armaments and the like were really trading stock to force a measure of justice upon realistic and selfish nations who had been enemies of his people.

In conclusion Schacht expressed greatest admiration for the President's Buenos Aires speech and the splendid results of Secretary Hull's conference there.

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